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THE Alfred Student.

VOL. IV.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., MAY, 1877.

No. 8.

Literary Department.

THE EARTH, THE SCHOOL HOUSE OF HUMANITY.

The history of racial and national civilization is conditioned on physical geography, chronology, and ethnology. These are the statics of human progress. These were fixed by Deity for all nations, when he "ordained their seasons and the bounds of their habitation." The character of a country—its position, climate, configuration, scenery, natural productions, the relative amount of water and land, mountain and plain, heat and cold, are all sculpturing conditions, shaping the physical characteristics and distinctions, the bodily constitution and temperament, modes of life, habitations, customs, languages, and even religious opinions, and all the configurations of its civilization. Historical geography is one of the chief interpreters of human development. It sustains a relation to human society, similar to that of the body to the soul. The earth, as a whole, was evidently created as the theater of human history, as Ritter says; created not simply to be a dwelling place, but a "school house," in which God, the Father of the families of the earth, is superintending their education. He has, likewise, its building, fitting up, and furnishing, and, when thus fitted up, superintended the arrangement, classification, and distribution of the pupils. The peopling, including the distribution and the migration of races, has thus determined the course of empire and the progress of civilization.

The relation between man and nature is not that of cause and effect. It is a relation of ad-

justment, of harmony, and of reciprocal action and reaction. The dwellers in the different zones differ widely in temperament, mental powers—all that go to make up civilization. Excessive cold benumbs, excessive heat enervates all the higher faculties, and holds man largely in the thrall of the physical. Historically, civilization has followed the temperate zone, where the alternations of heat and cold, the successive change of seasons, give physical tone and vigor, demand forethought, prudence, contrivance, skill, exertion; the subjection of appetite, instinct, impulse, emotion, to the reason, demands the treasuring up of experience, the culture of science, art, and all industry with their admirable powers for steadying, animating, invigorating, satisfying, giving sinew, elasticity, strength, energy, enterprise.

Again, the ocean, the vast, sultry plain, the billowy, storm-driven prairie, majestic rivers, mountains, lofty, cloud capped, majestic, and solemn, picturesque valleys, all have their sculpturing effect on character. Oceanic men are facile, mild, easy; those of vast inter-ocean plains, stationary, yielding easily to despotism, the individual submerged and lost in the mass. Fertile regions, readily giving wealth, tend, through luxury, to enervation. They, like all other avenues to sudden or easy wealth, do not lead to the broadest and noblest heights of manhood. In bright, sunny, temperate mountainous climes, and elastic, healthy atmospheres, the inhabitants are ardent, vivacious, mercurial. The mountaineer is bold, daring, free. Here the spirit of liberty finds its native home, and, kindling her altar fires, every crag becomes a beacon flame and sacred rallying point to all that is daring and chivalric, being thus the very cradles of liberty. Gray sombre skies and

gloomy scenery produce phlegmatic, conservative peoples, not given, like fairer climated peoples, to the fine arts—poetry, painting, sculpture, and a religion of poetry and artistic display and an imposing ceremonial; but rather to the practical sciences and arts, speculative philosophies, practical duties and the domestic ties of home life will bear sway. When a country has united abundance of mountains, rivers, bays, inland seas, it gives rise to commerce, the interchange of ideas, freedom of movement, creative industry, independence, republicanism. These influences may be silent, almost imperceptible in brief periods; yet, surely, though slowly, they operate.

The appointed time of a people's appearance has much to do with the kind and quality of its mission. It is one thing to put in an appearance in the early barbaric times of the world's history, before arts, sciences, industries, philosophies, and religion were born, and quite a different thing to have a part in the world's history in the age of compass, printing, steam, electricity, philosophy, science, and religion, with the multitudinous forces springing from these. Each epoch is an advanced grade in the school of humanity—new ideas, new forces, or new modifications or applications of old ones. When an epoch has fulfilled its mission, it thenceforward becomes like a geological stratum—a dead foundation for higher forms of development, and, like the stratum, preserves the progressive history of the world. Each new idea demands new epochs and new institutions.

This historic progress has been from the special or tribal, to the human. Where the ancient saw gentiles, barbarians, the modern sees brethren. Where the former saw demigods, the latter sees ancestors. Where one saw hostile nations, the other sees mankind, many ways severed, it is true, but moving to one destiny, and bearing one image of the divine Father of all. As where the ancient astronomer saw separate and unrelated objects in the heavens, the modern sees a single system balanced in itself and harmonized by one central attraction; so humanity is a single system, balanced and attracted by God himself.

THE SPRING BEAUTY.

THE POET.

On the breezy hill-tops, or in the sheltered dell,
'Mid the leaves of Autumn, lying where they fell,
There a modest blossom, basking in the sun,
Lifts its blushing petals, like a quiet nun.

Pause I in my rambles, as it meets my eye:
When I stoop to pluck it, lo! a gentle sigh
Steals upon the breezes; and a murmuring sound,
Like a tone Æolian, issues from the ground.

I hesitate and listen, as it strikes my ear,
When its plea for pity I distinctly hear;
And I scarce can tell you half it says to me,
While I stand admiring its beauty and its plea.

FLOWER.

I'm a tender daughter of the early Spring;
She sends her birds to call me. Listen, how they sing!
She herself then whispers in my waiting ear,
And I rouse from sleeping, when her voice I hear.

In the early morning, I greet the rising sun;
He paints my cheeks with blushes, ere the day is done;
For his ardent kisses thrill my timid heart,
While he so adoring enacts the lover's part.

Then the cruel Night comes, and snatches him away!
How I sigh his absence, his love-inspiring ray!
All the darksome hours, my blushes are unseen,
Save by twinkling starlets and Night's silver queen.

How I hate the glitter of Night's twinkling eyes!
They taunt my modest beauty and my sorrowing sighs
With their glowing radiance and their chilling breath,
Till the pitying Dawn comes, and rescues me from death!

So, the silver Moon, too, comes to peep at me;
But her breath is cold as gales from icy sea;
And I shrink in terror from her pallid face;
For I suffer death pangs, while wrapped in her embrace,

In the early morning, when the sparrow sung,
And the light-winged zephyrs from the dingle sprung,
Wake I then from terror of the chilling Night,
And behold my lover, with a fond delight.

Now, while I am blushing in his ardent smile,
Have you come to praise me, and my heart beguile
From its pure devotion to the glorious Sun?
Let me stand, I pray you, till the day is done!

Tell me not of blushes on your maiden's cheek;
Her's can not compare with mine in penciled streak;
And the loveliest glances from her soulful eye
Would be to me like starlight from the midnight sky.

Let me stand, I pray you, with my sisters here!
We will chant our love-notes to your listening ear;
And we'll pour our balmy breath into the air;
Do now let me stand here, among my sisters fair!

POET.

Yes, I'll leave you all here in your leafy bed ;
 And I'll go and tell to the world what you have said ;
 But I'll come again, and listen to your song,
 And I'll write the warblings of your silver tongue.

I'll inspire the fragrance of your balmy breath ;
 It reveals the Spring-life sprung from Winter-death ;
 Here I'll drink your beauty with my gloating eyes,
 While the golden Sun smiles from the noonday skies.

IRA SAYLES.

MIND AND RACE.

The most human and distinctive characteristic among men and races is mind. It is becoming to be recognized that there exists, not only ethnic and hereditary types of body and speech, but most emphatically such types of mind. Mental peculiarities are transmitted more certainly and more persistently than either language or physical type. This is manifested in the manners and customs, the forms of government, traditional or common law, modes and limitations of marriage, modes of burial, superstitions, arts, literatures and religions. These constitute a kind of spiritual body, more characteristic and enduring than any physical conformations. Racial mentality is one of the primary forces of all civilization, giving diversity, agitation, collision of ideas, progress. The greatness of a people consists, not in its physical conditions, but rather in the vigor, resources, and elevation of its civilization. The surface soil of the physical must rest on a compact mental sub-soil, in order to withstand those influences which are deleterious, and likewise for a foundation to heroic deeds, and all the struggles that come in climbing to the higher civilizations.

That admirable ethnographic chart in the thirteenth chapter of Genesis is confined to the bearded or white race in its three chief divisions, Hamitic, Semitic, and Japhetic, with their sub-families. The beardless and woolly haired, or the red, yellow and black races, have in it no place. It is just this bearded race that has given historic movement in the world. In the archaic stage of civilizations, the substratum is found to be the beardless or Euarian race, or, in the South, the Nigretian. This is the under-

layer of all Hamitic, Semitic, and Euarian nationalities. It has arisen into a barbaric or semi-civilized state with the Chinese and Japanese, but mostly it has remained in a condition of savagism. The Hamitic branch of the bearded race was the first to move out on the lines of migration and the first to pass from the nomadic, tribal condition to the state of organic nationality. It gave to the world those grand, old nations—the Chaldeans in the Euphrates valley, the Egyptians in the Nile valley, the Ethiopians in Arabia, and the Phœnecians on the eastern and the Carthagenians on the southern shore of the Mediterranean. They organized the first nationalities—consolidated monarchies. The tread of their armies shook the world. They carried conquest in their march. They were the great tomb-building, monument-constructing peoples. The Phœnecians and Carthagenians were the greatest commercial nations of antiquity—discovering new countries, planting out new colonies, and carrying commerce and civilization to the shores of all then known seas.

The Semitic nations rose next into power. The Assyrians appeared as the conquerors of the Chaldeans; the Hebrews, first as the pupils of the Egyptians, where they learned the best that the world then had to teach, afterwards as an independent and foremost nation in the plans of Providence for the religious culture of the world. The great body of the Semitic race have been the habitants of vast plains, or wandered over wide deserts. Their lot has been to endure, and in the Arab has become a stereotyped edition of ancient humanity. The Indo-European or Euarian race follows next, in the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. This race has mostly lived amid rivers and mountains, vales and rivulets, ever-changing skies, varying heat and cold, with pure airs—all tending to enkindle, enterprise, adventure, progress. The Persians gave enterprise, the Greeks esthetic culture, the Romans will-power, military organization, law, jurisprudence, to the world. The world has thus been moved by races, races by nations, nations by men, men by ideas. Ideas and principles—these are the conquerors in the long run.

TWO PILGRIMS.

A foot sore pilgrim on his way
 Came where a brother pilgrim sped,
 And marveled at his cheerful smile,
 And firm and joyous tread.

"Ah! well for thee," at last he spake,
 "That future evils threaten not;
 Thou hast no fear of smiting winds,
 Nor noon suns, fiercely hot!"

"The days that are to be are God's,
 Not mine, until he brings them nigh;
 Nor have I need to dwell in them,"
 The calm voice made reply.

"Ah! well for thee, my brother man,"
 The pilgrim ventured yet again;
 "That from thy past there come to thee
 No shapes of dread or pain."

"I have no past. The Lord who gives,
 Recalls each golden-fruited day;
 Its sins forgiven, its sorrows blessed,
 He bears the past away."

"And braver than to dread the cloud
 That threatening dark before me lowers;
 And wiser than to weep the buds
 That died, and are not flowers;

"I deem to trust the patient hand
 That, though unseen, still safely leads,
 And bless him for the present hour,
 Sufficient for my needs."

M. E. H. EVERETT.

WE extract the following from a private letter from Dr. Ledyard, of San Francisco, a former student of this Institution: "Most of California, south of Santa Barbara, is suffering extremely from the drouth of last Winter. The rain fall has been little more than five inches. It usually is about twenty-five. The large herds which constitute the wealth of that section are driven north, or killed to save the skin. Daily we see the covered wagons passing through our town, en route from the parched country south to the northern part of the State and Oregon. Northern California, however, will have large amounts of grain to ship."

It is said that the Johns Hopkins University requires so severe an examination that even the best graduates of American colleges find difficulty in being matriculated.

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POLITICAL STUDIES.

The demand for studies in the Science of Government, Political Economy, and similar departments, seems to grow stronger throughout the country. In impressing upon the friends of Alfred University the need of some provision for these studies here, we can do no better than to quote from distinguished educators. President Anderson, of Rochester University, in speaking of the work that the University is doing, says: "The great social, political, and legal reorganization through which our own country and the world at large have been passing for the last decade, imposes upon the educated citizen new duties and responsibilities, and requires a corresponding breadth and exactness of knowledge in order to discharge them. This has naturally led us to strengthen these departments of a liberal education. A new course of lectures on history has been prepared, involving such subjects as the Decline of the Roman Empire, the Feudal System, the History of Labor, Transportation, Mohammedanism, the Crusades, the Canon Law, and the series of agencies which developed

the state system of Europe. These events have been constantly considered in their bearing on recent history, politics, and life. The study of the Greek and Roman political constitutions has received special attention. The ancient classics have been studied, not alone as exercises in Philology and Rhetoric, but as illustrations of a vast range of social, political, and economical principles, which have a vital bearing on the life of to-day. The Institutes of Justinian have been introduced as an elective study for the Senior Class, and a course of lectures has been given on the history and development of the Roman law and its relations to modern codes. A course of comparative studies has been made of the constitutions of the United States, France, and Great Britain, and hereafter a course of lectures will be given upon the Relations of Ethics to General Jurisprudence. The state of our national finances and the disorganized condition of our revenue system have demanded that special attention be given to economical questions. Every educated man should be so well instructed as to be a public teacher on these topics, so vital to our moral and financial well being, and we have taken care that no graduate shall fail of the opportunity to obtain some fundamental scientific conceptions on this class of subjects." We see in this extract the provisions that Rochester has made to train citizens, and the course of study employed for that end. Dr. A. P. Peabody, in discussing educational questions, claims that the schools of to-day are not doing as good work as was done fifty years ago, and says: "There should be a more faithful tuition in the moral principles, elements of government and political economy."

The *Ecclectic* for May, in reviewing Thompson's "Papacy and the Civil Power," proposes several remedies for Papal interferences and corruptions in our political affairs, of which "the third step should be the introduction into the curriculum of every school, of systematic, thorough, simple instruction concerning the fundamental principles that underlie our government and our society." The need thus urged, Blackstone recognized more than a hundred years ago in these words: "It is perfectly

amazing that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art, or science in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical; a long course of reading and study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical professor of the laws; but every man of superior fortune thinks himself born a legislator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion: 'It is necessary (says he) for a senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution; and this (he declares) is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflection, without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office.'" We can not afford to remain behind in this work; for we train many teachers who should in turn train the young in the ways that lead to good citizenship. We call the attention of the friends of Alfred University to the needs in this direction.

ALFRED CENTRE AS A LECTURE FIELD.

The objects to be gained by culture are manifold. They are to draw men from a life of mere animal gratification to that infinitely higher and purer state in which the lower passions are subjected, and his diviner attributes are allowed to shine forth. They are to make men less selfish, less avaricious, but more philanthropic, more charitable, more Christlike. Culture makes those who really possess it desire only things that elevate the thoughts, raise the aspirations; causes them to delight not in trivial and worthless things, but in solid, substantial, thought-producing objects. Those who are influenced by true culture are large-souled; they hold mankind in their hearts. To every one who endeavors to take an upward step in life, they lend a helping hand, give a cheering word, not the cold shoulder, a chilling glance, a thrust in the back. In truly cultured society, gossipings hold no place, neither divisions, nor self-aggrandizement at another's cost. Whatever benefits one, benefits all. In

short, culture ought to be such as to banish selfishness in its hideousness altogether from the world.

The means for culture are as manifold as its aims. The school, the class-room, the study-hour, the reading hour, all rank high as means, but along with them go hand in hand the lyceum, the public session, and the lecture. These last are made available to all, both student and townspeople. In our little village, which has been blessed with an institution of learning for more than forty years, which has shared all its advantages for realizing the highest type of culture, all the opportunities for attaining an appreciation of the beautiful in science, art, and in literature, of the noble and exalted in life, in such a village, we say, where lectures come not often enough to become wearisome or monotonous, one would suppose large audiences would greet the lecturer who comes to give an added beauty to their lives, and to pour into their ears the results of long continued labor, study, and research, in fields beyond their reach. Is this the case? We ask and answer. On Wednesday evening, May 2d, 1877, the Rev. J. Alabaster, a former student of Alfred University, gave as interesting and instructive a lecture as any that has been listened to in this village for years. How many persons were present? About eighty, of whom at least two-thirds were students and teachers. The speaker was from the first evidently embarrassed, and soon had occasion to say that the echo of his own voice rendered it very difficult for him to speak. Well filled halls give back no embarrassing echo. Mose Case, the guitar player and comic vocalist, had no need to remark the echoing of an empty hall, and no cause to complain that he could not pay expenses, but the Gymnasium Association, by which our lecturer was secured, failed to meet its expenditures by several dollars. The conclusion of the whole matter is obvious to any thinking mind. A trifling comic show, a worthless imposter draws more of our people by far than does the most instructive lecture. Pres. Allen may lecture on his grand theme, "World Building," to a couple dozen, the Rev. Mr. Alabaster may extol in his masterly way the

life and labors of Michael Angelo, and only a few care to hear, and some even inquire "Who is Michael Angelo?" But the comic singer, the ventriloquist and conjurer befool and cheat their hundreds. We ask the candid people of this place, citizens and students, if this is not too true, and if it ought to be thus. If it is not right that such a state of things should exist, then in the name of all that is noble and true, take some measures to change it. If good, worthy, talented men are here or come into your midst to benefit you, place yourselves in a position to receive the benefit; do not insult them by your indifference and neglect. Patronize lectures, public sessions of lyceums, and go not near traveling shows and impositions. Then will you show that you are in sympathy with the higher forms of culture, and can appreciate something worthy your best attention.

THE LYCEUM WORK.

The decision of the question of voluntary or compulsory attendance upon class work will be greatly affected by the action of students in reference to the work that is already voluntary. After a professor has been repeatedly besought to dismiss a class to attend fairs and horse races and pole raisings and political meetings and menageries, he may entertain a suspicion that voluntary attendance at class would not be a successful experiment; and when he notices that the Lyceums are adjourned from week to week (as they have been during the present term) on account of outside matters, and that a fine Spring evening is sure death to the sessions of the evening, the suspicion becomes a certainty. He knows that it will not do to propose voluntary attendance upon any exercise whatever.

The only way in which students can convince the world that they are fit for self-government is to manifest a self governing power at every opportunity. Our abandonment of our Lyceums on any and every pretext does more than to injure the societies themselves; it injures each individual who neglects his proper business for something else. No student is educated until

he has gained that self control and independence which will keep him at his post in spite of the attractions of outside things. He who deserts his Society for a walk, who is absent from class for a whim, from Chapel because he found something attractive "down town," is rapidly fitting himself for an aimless, feverish, fruitless life. The world has no need of such. The support of the Lyceums in opposition to outside attractions, then, means not only greater success for the Lyceums themselves, but a better and manlier culture for the members themselves. To perform the work of a Lyceum actively and successfully, in opposition to all the allurements of moonlight rambles and ordinary outside attractions, is worth more to a young man or woman than a year's training in the college classes.

ARGUMENTUM AD EXEMPLUM CHRISTI.

Though the province of the STUDENT does not primarily include morals, yet as moral and mental culture are closely connected, moral questions become subjects for our consideration, and we have an especial right to weigh the arguments addressed to us either in church or chapel.

The moral teacher says to us: "What would you think of Christ with a cigar in his mouth, or engaged in playing a game of chess or checkers?" with an air which says, "There! you now have the solution of the whole question." Not so. Christ is a religious teacher of so high a character, so out of the realm of our every day life that we can not, without a shock to our sensibilities, imagine him in many situations which we nevertheless know are not wrong. What would we think of Christ as a husband and a father? What would we think of him as a lawyer, a butcher or a tin peddler? We can not think of such a thing without a shock to our sense of reverence; yet all these relations and callings are perfectly legitimate for Christians. We infer, then, that disputed questions in morals and religion must be argued on their merits according to the principles of the moral law, and not on an ex-

ample of a being who "spake as never man spake before." If the negative example is to be an absolute guide, then the positive must be, and we must have no families and not even a place where we may lay our heads, but must imitate in *all things* that Savior who is our spiritual guide and ensample.

BASE BALL GROUND.

While the spirit of laying out village lots is prevailing here, we suggest that the students endeavor to secure permanent grounds for ball, foot-ball, and, perhaps, one of these days, cricket. Without doubt, these manly and invigorating games will always hold a place in the sports of students, and if so, we need some place for practice.

When Memorial Hall was begun, last Fall, the ball ground was given up for the site, and since then, ball has been without a local habitation. This term, grounds might be secured which might remain perpetually in the possession of the students, for their games, and no doubt the University would grant grounds for the purpose, as most colleges and universities in this country have done. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PEDESTRIANISM.

We have often wondered that so few of our students wandered about and became acquainted with the country about Alfred Centre. There are many very pleasant and health-giving walks to be taken here if one knows where to take them. A number of gentlemen have lately begun a series of rambles, and perhaps ere long they will suggest through the STUDENT some of the points worth visiting.

This is the last rumor: "It is said that our *effusive* Theologian, while returning from the concert in a neighboring town, the other evening, in his zeal to convince the Home editress of 'The ability to change the governing purpose' (of life), expended a *vast amount* of enthusiastic *arm power*."

At Home.

THE LECTURE.

On the evening of May 2d, Rev. J. Alabaster of Cortland, N. Y., delivered a lecture at the Chapel Hall, under the auspices of the Gymnasium Association. The subject was "Michael Angelo." We can in no way do justice to the discourse so full and complete in sentiment and utterance. Thought is the embodied sentiment of the soul; language, its expression; but there are thoughts too deep for words, feelings too deep for thought, and these find their expression only through the chisel of a sculptor or the brush of an artist. *Æsthetics*, the blossom of the soul, blooms through art. Then followed a brief history of the Sculptor-Artist, depicting well the difficulties which beset unappreciated genius, and giving parents an earnest warning not to discourage the child in his childlike creations, for through the water-wheel, the kite, the sketch in the sand, and the rude design on the board, are seen the glimmers of the undeveloped—how great no one can know. But genius will burn, despite the floggings of an anxious sire; and at the age of eighteen, Angelo stepped forth and shone in the world of sculpture as the Son of Art. Waiting Florence, like Sarai of old, clasped joyfully her darling Isaac. The dull marble through his touch breathed with an enduring life; his statue of Moses, the master-piece of sculpture, lives as live the beautiful. At thirty four he entered his career of artist, and the walls of Sistene Cathedral, the inspirational art of three centuries, the ideal art of to-day, attests his deathless genius. Then at the ripened age of eighty he designed that marvel of architecture, St. Peter's dome, worthy the dome of the finite, the footstool of the infinite. Yet he who called poetry into being through the touch of the chisel and the stroke of the brush, who breathed her life into the symmetry and beauty of architecture, could also weave her mystic thread through the warp and woof of language. But few of his poems, however, have been translated, and he lives as the sculptor-artist. Michael Angelo was not simply

an artist among artists, a sculptor among sculptors, an architect among architects, but a man among men, his greatest monument—the soul's holiness. The highest art is born of Christianity and reared in Freedom. Then why may not our own country, grounded as it is in freedom and illumined by the light of Christianity, bring forth masters who can outcarve a Phideas, outpaint a Raphael, outmould an Angelo, and outsing the divine trio, Mozart, Handel and Beethoven? The lecture throughout was rounded, strong and cultured, indicating a high appreciation of the sculptor-artist and of Art. The delivery was fine and pleasant. We regret that so few people were present to listen to this, one of the really fine things which every term does not bring forth. We hope at no distant day to be again entertained by the Rev. J. Alabaster.

NEW BUILDINGS.

A resident furnishes the following notice of new buildings, two of which only are connected with the Institution, yet old students and friends of Alfred will doubtless be interested in the progress of the little town:

"We are glad to notice the rapid growth of our village—in spite of the reputed hard times—which we take as an evidence either that business is improving under Hayes' administration, or that Alfred Centre is getting to be a wonderfully attractive place. James Crandall's new three story Mansard roof dwelling, opposite the *Recorder* office, is nearly completed. Orthello Potter's beautiful and imposing residence on the heights south of the University will soon be ready for its new occupants. Mrs. F. Marvin has recently moved into her handsome house at the upper end of Main St., also Wm. Place into his new one adjoining. Ground is broken for O. D. Sherman's house and store below the Post Office, and work is progressing on Mrs. Prof. Ida F. Kenyon's stone cottage on the hill. John P. Mosher, Wesley Rosebush, and John M. Mosher are to build their houses during the season, operations having already begun. The first story of Memorial Hall is completed, and a

brick-kiln is soon to be started near the village which will furnish brick for the upper stories of the Hall, O. D. Sherman's building, and for the contemplated brick block of Wm. C. Burdick, corner of Church and Main streets. These, with two or three minor buildings, are the signs of our financial prosperity."

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, DELMONT S. BURDICK, a member of the Alleghanian Lyceum, has been removed from us by the hand of death; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Alleghanian Lyceum, deeply regret that one of our number has thus been cut down in the morning of life, with a future of promise before him; and,

Resolved, That we tender to his parents and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their bereavement, and commend them to him who notes even the sparrow's fall, and who chasteneth not his children except in love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and one also furnished for publication in the ALFRED STUDENT.

G. M. COTTRELL,
V. A. BAGGS,
E. A. WITTER, } Com.

ALFRED CENTRE, May 4th, 1877.

THE question often arises, why delegates from the Lyceums are required Commencement Day, when the graduating class is large? We can not answer, but have faith to believe there are reasons for it, and good ones. It may be to discipline an audience in the ways of patience, fortitude, and long suffering; if so, it is a noble work and one that should be encouraged, though it must be confessed the fruits of former experience have not been of an encouraging nature. Or possibly the design is to give the theologians, who bring up the rear, their first practical drill in addressing a worn out people. This, too, seems to be a good idea, as a breathless attention on such an occasion might awaken false ideas respecting individual power, which experience, possibly, could never dethrone. Perhaps it is simply to support the theory of progression by exhibiting the different stages of growth; if so, why could not a few from the Graded Building be worked in appro-

priately? It would seem that a class so numerous as '77 should, by all the laws of reason and justice, be entitled to the whole day. Yet, our faith is strong—there are doubtless reasons for this, and good ones.

It is humiliating to reflect on the slipshod manner in which the greater part of our literary exercises are conducted. Rhetoricals come and go, doing nearly as much good as hurt. Productions receive few or generally no criticisms from the teacher, a five minute scrawl being greeted with apparently as much satisfaction as a work of five days, consequently no interest nor enthusiasm is aroused on the part of the student. An effort of the mind short of the *best* effort is a positive injury. No brain can afford to waste powder on the ground already taken. Then lyceum work naturally partakes more or less of the slipshoddedness of rhetoricals, as not only private but public sessions testify. We are not complaining of the amount of work done, but the quality of it. In fact too much is undertaken. Let rhetoricals occur only once or at most twice during a term, with the knowledge on the one side that something presentable would not only be expected, but *required*, and on the other that nothing short of good, sound corrections, criticisms, and suggestions will fill out their duty as teachers; then may some good result.

"OH, you needn't turn round to look at the clock; I haven't preached but twenty minutes yet," was thundered from the pulpit a Sunday or two ago, just in time to hit the owner of a moustache, that had been facing the rear of the room for a season, and of the two eyes whose eternal fires had been fervently languishing on the dial plate. It required no small amount of heroism to *marshal* grace sufficient for the occasion, yet M—— did it, and during the remainder of the sermon sustained a square front.

MISS KITTY LARKIN recently misstepped while descending a flight of stairs, and painfully renewed her old injury, causing, it is feared, serious lameness.

TEMPERANCE.—An effective temperance lecture was given at the church on the evening of April 21st, by the evangelist, Rev. C. Henry Mead, of Buffalo. It was in no sense rhetorical nor eloquent, but the intense earnestness of the man compensates for all deficiencies, and perfectly unarms the critic. The audience must hear and must feel his words, simply because they come from a heart which knows whereof it speaks. The house was crowded. Over three hundred signed the pledge. Mr. Lynn, the singer-evangelist, was present, and gave some of the popular sacred songs, in his usual charming manner. The Alfred Centre Cornet Band, also, discoursed very good music. A rally was also made at the Chapel on the succeeding Saturday evening. On the evening of May 5th, Gen. T. M. Hite, of Elmira, addressed a large crowd, at the Chapel. The discourse was well worth hearing. About eight hundred in this town have taken the pledge of total abstinence. A permanent temperance organization has been established here.

THERE seems to be a prevailing notion among the Literary Societies that every time anything occurs out of the usual order in town Saturday evenings, their adjournment must necessarily follow. We believe this is induced somewhat by the apparent belief on the part of outsiders, that if the local disturbance be commendable and the societies do not adjourn, they are purposely lending an influence against it. This is all wrong. There is a time for everything. Let church, temperance, and lyceum work take their full measure, but not absorb each other. Why could not Friday or Sunday evening be dedicated to temperance? For our part, we should be glad to see every Sunday evening set apart for the work so long as intemperance existed. It stands the societies in hand to work with a will during the remainder of this term, to recover as much as possible the power already lost by these constant adjournments.

THE Naiad Queen, which so many of the students attended, in Hornellsville, proved to be a most charming entertainment.

BURGLARY.—On the night of April 26th, the store of Luke Green & Sons of this place, was entered through a rear window, which was reached by means of a ladder, and the safe was blown and robbed of about \$225 in money, and a large amount of valuable papers. The papers were found the next day with the pocket-books in which they had been kept, in a field beside the road, a short distance from the village. A stranger, who had been loitering about the place for a couple of days, without apparent business, was suspected, pursued, and arrested; but as there was not sufficient evidence against him, he was discharged.

It may not and probable does not seem to the First-day students much like church to attend services at the Chapel, with its great staring walls and yawning seats, yet it must be remembered that these services are held expressly for them, and *gratuitously* for them, and that it is no desirable task to preach to a few in a large room, especially an uneasy, dissatisfied few; so would it not be a mark of courtesy, to say the least, to encourage the speakers by a constant and cheerful attendance? Who knows but this might have a reflex influence, and our souls, hungering as they do so often after service, would be filled?

THE beloved Senior S— has been found guilty of attending a temperance meeting? Yes, think of that! Attending a temperance meeting!! and then on the same evening was seen down town tumbling off the walk and vociferously hugging a hitching-post with one arm, while the other was scratching about in the mire after the remains of a departed hat. Ought not that hat to be tied on with a "blue ribbon?"

HE declared his desire to do something desperate in the morning, and before night was actually seen accompanying a lady home in broad daylight, which was indeed a desperate act considering the hour and the Place.

BOTANY CLASS: The curve on a potato—the Murphy Wave.

VOLUME IV. of the STUDENT will be completed with two more numbers after this. The Treasurer desires to settle all accounts before the issue of the last number, which will be about July 1st. Hence, those of our subscribers who have not already paid their subscriptions, will confer a favor by forwarding the same at an early day. Remember also the Premium List on the first page.

THE Alleghanian session room has been swept, and scoured, and polished, and dusted, but what a tremendous noise they made about it during Chapel exercises Sunday morning.

SHORT Chapel speeches are always acceptable. Suppose then the members of '77 each favor us with a five minute oration sometime during the time.

"Of course, *we* shall be old and gray before that time," said Dunn earnestly, the other evening, "but then our ancestors could enjoy them."

THE day of tyranny—when picture books are taken from students during recitation to entertain the teacher.

Alumni Notes.

[Any information concerning any of the Alumni or old Students will be most gratefully received.]

ALUMNI.

'44. Olive B. Forbes *Wardner* has returned from Scotland, and is stopping with her brother at Alfred.

'51. Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., is to deliver the sermon before the Theological Union, at the Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago, May 6th, 1877.

'55. T. Edgar Stillman is practicing law in New York.

'63. Rev. O. U. Whitford has commenced his labors with the church at Walworth, Wis.

'75. F. E. Mungor is publishing a paper at Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GREENMAN—PRESTON—In Lincklaen, N. Y., April 25th, 1877, by Rev. Lewis Lawton, Mr. B. F. Greenman, of Hebron, Pa., and Miss Emily A. Preston, of Lincklaen.

WILLITS—MAXSON—In DeRuyter, N. Y., May 1st, 1877, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. Benj. A. Willits, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss Alice E. Maxson, of the former place.

DIED.

BURDICK—In Alfred, N. Y., May 2d, 1877, of typhoid pneumonia, Delmont S. Burdick, son of John C. and Caroline F. Burdick, aged 19 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

GREEN—In Plainfield, N. J., April 18th, 1877, of malignant pustule, David C. Green, eldest son of the late Luke Green, of this place, aged 49 years and 10 days.

Gleanings.

SCIENCE AND ART CLUB.

CLUB ROOM, April 17th, 1877.

Club called to order by President.

Dr. Sheppard was not present to entertain us with his lecture on "birds," but there was matter enough held in reserve for a very interesting session. Prof. Sayles presented an article on the "*Sciurus Striatus*," or Chipmunk, giving us some apparent facts, brought to light by quietly watching their movements. First, they do not appear to be guided to their secret places of deposit by large objects, and then the question of "animal instinct," which is denied by Darwin, who affirms that what is called instinct is only a development of special faculties determined by environments. Second, with what nicety and care they hide away their store for Winter, never keeping it in their home for fear of robbers, and taking every precaution in the adjusting of the leaves, or whatever may cover their *cache*, that there be no trace left to excite suspicion. In every case within his observation, the variety of seeds or nuts in the *cache* were not mixed, and, having different places for concealment, it calls forth the supposition that they had the foresight or knowledge, or whatever other name we may choose to call it, to understand that if one was

found they would not be left entirely destitute of a supply of food for Winter. The Curator remarked that the whole family of "*Rodents*" were very interesting and wonderfully-knowing in their ways, and on the question of instinct the bee was brought up as an illustration. This little insect can see but a very short distance, yet he always takes a direct course home. He flies high, and can not scent against the wind. How is he guided?

The rest of the evening was taken up in reading from the views of Wiley Britton on the evolution theory of Mr. Darwin.

Miscellaneous business.

Adjournment. H. C. COON, *President*.

J. I. GREEN, *Secretary*.

The College World.

UNDER "Personals," in the *Ingham Circle*, we find the following compliment to the wife of our noble President: "Mrs. President Allen, class of '45, has ever been in the front rank of every progressive movement for woman. She has several times presented papers before the Woman's Congress. In addition to the many cares of her position as a teacher, she attended, a few years since, the Art School of Prof. Walter Smith in Boston, and took the graduating course. This noble woman is doing true work in the world, by her hearty sympathy and ever ready assistance toward all who are seeking a higher development."

We noticed among our exchanges two months ago the *Inghamensis* of LeRoy, N. Y. The second number comes to us under the name of *Ingham Circle*, and says: "Many pleasant things have been said about our little sheet, both publicly and in private. The name was the one feature which met with unfavorable criticism, most of our subscribers objecting to the Latin terminology, and pleasantly asking for an Anglicized caption. Moreover, as an inducement to this end, a substantial offer, which we are quite unable to resist, has been made us, and we accept the conditions."

German Universities have 1,400 American graduates.

Would that the Alumni of our Institution could feel the following sentiments, expressed by a correspondent of the *Ingham Circle*, and subscribe for the *STUDENT*: "It may seem sentimental, but I would gladly take the paper, if I never gained one item of news, simply to see, now and then, the names of friends I loved so much. I think it will do much good, and serve greatly to bind together the widely scattered Alumnæ."

The corps color adopted at the Pennsylvania Military Academy is cardinal red. The *Reveille* says: "We think it the most appropriate one that could have been selected, it being a close match to our sashes, and then every soldier is supposed to cover himself with gore some time."

Harvard, Williams, Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia, Alleghany, Ann Arbor, Yale, and Berkley have accepted the cap and gown as a college uniform. Some propose to wear it all the time, others only on Commencement day. A few have made the wearing of this costume compulsory.—*Reveille*.

We clip the following important information from the *Elmira Advertiser*: "Alfred University is in a flourishing condition, in spite of hard times. Its influence and reputation are yearly increasing. In about ten years more it will be able to celebrate its semi-Centennial."

We are indebted to Peter B. McLennan for a copy of the *University Herald* of the Syracuse University. McLennan is of the firm of Farrar & McLennan, Attorneys and Counselors, 2 Clinton Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

How should we have known that the second and the last four pages of the *Sibyl* were advertisements if it didn't say so over the said pages?

Bates Student has a fine steel portrait of the late Horace R. Cheney, Esq., a prominent lawyer in Massachusetts.

A base-ball club is in progress of organization. Now for fun and low grades.—*College Mirror*, Ohio University.

Wellesley College has a Female Base Ball Club. The uniform consists of blue Knickerbockers and red stockings.

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Are made a **SPECIALTY**, and work and prices
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(REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., Editor,)

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ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Two general departments are in operation—a Collegiate and an Academical. These have each a male and a female department, with equal powers and privileges. As sub-divisions of these general departments, the following courses of study have been established, viz:

1. Classical Course.
2. Scientific Course.
3. Normal and Teachers' Course.
4. Industrial Mechanics.
5. Theological Course.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Greek Language and Literature.
4. Pure Mathematics and Astronomy.
5. Industrial Mechanics.
6. Modern Languages.
7. Physical Sciences.
8. Natural History.
9. Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences.
10. Biblical Theology.
11. Hebrew and Cognate Languages.
12. Pastoral Theology.
13. Painting and Drawing.
14. Music.
15. Didactics.
16. Telegraphy.

EXPENSES.

Tuition and Incidentals in Primary Department and Preparatory	\$7 00
Tuition and Incidentals in Grammar and Provisional Academic	9 00
Tuition and Incidentals in Higher Departments	11 00
One dollar off from the above when paid in advance.	
Board	\$30 00 to 40 00
Room	3 00 to 6 00
Fuel	3 00 to 6 00
Washing	2 00 to 3 00

EXTRAS.

Oil Painting	\$10 00
Drawing	2 00
Surveying—Use of Instruments	1 00

Graduation Fee	5 00
Piano, Cabinet Organ, etc., each	10 00
Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., in classes	\$6 00 to 8 00
Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., private lessons	10 00
Elementary Vocal Music, classes	2 00
Use of Piano, per hour	2 00 to 3 00
Telegraphy, one term	10 00
Telegraphy, full course	20 00
Elocution	1 00 to 2 00

1. All bills must be paid in advance.

2. In case of absence, no deduction will be made on tuition bills as arranged, except in cases of absence from sickness, and then not more than one-half of the full bill; and no deduction in board bill, except in cases of sickness or leaving to teach.

3. Parents and Guardians are earnestly solicited not to furnish money to be squandered on useless and frivolous things, nor permit their children or wards to contract debts for the same, thus laying the foundation for extravagant and reckless habits.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

The University Hall contains the Boarding Department, and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred Students, besides rooms for Professors and their families, and also Society, Music, and Paint Rooms. *Rooms for ladies are furnished and carpeted, with a sleeping room adjoining each.* The Hall is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty. There is also abundant accommodation for rooming and boarding in private families.

CALENDAR.—1876-7.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876.
 Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1876.
 Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 4, 1877.
 Anniversary of Literary Societies, Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, 1877.
 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, Tuesday, July 3, 1877.
 Commencement, Wednesday, July 4, 1877.
 Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 4, 1877.
 The Terms continue thirteen weeks.